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MONDAY, November 14, 1774.

From the NEW-LONDON GAZETTE.

Mr. G R R E N,

As my letter to Captain Cleveland, written in consequence of the late alarm, has circulated far and wide, and made unfavourable impressions on the minds of some, 'tis desired that you and the several printers in the other colonies upon the continent, would give the following piece a place in your papers, and you will oblige Your humble Servant,

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

Pomfret, 3d October, 1774.

IN Mr. Gaine's New-York Gazette of the 12th of September, I am called upon to set the affair of my writing a letter to Capt. Cleveland, in a true light; which was written in consequence of intelligence brought me by Capt. Keyes on the 3d of September last. ◊ Being then at home about my lawful business, said Keyes came to my house about 11 o'Clock, A. M. and informed me that an express came from Boston to Oxford, who set out from thence on the preceeding evening, and brought the alarming tidings contained in my letter herein inserted. The true state of the case, as I have since learned is as follows. —— Wilcot, Esq; of Oxford, hearing the news, posted his son off towards Boston, to learn the certainty of the report; and when he came to Grafton, about 35 miles from Boston, he heard a further confirmation of it, and returned immediately back to Oxford; when the said Wilcot, (his father) sent him to Dudley, to Carter's tavern, where one Mr. Clarke of that town, a trader, happened to be, and he came to his father Capt. Clarke, of Woodstock, who came to said Keys; and on his coming to me with the strongest assurances of the truth and reality of said report, I wrote the following letter to Capt. Aaron Cleveland, of Canterbury. "Mr. "Keyes this moment brought us the news that the men "of war and troops began to fire upon the people last "night at sun set at Boston, when a post was immedi- "ately sent off to inform the country. He informs that "the artillery played all night—that the people were "universally rallying from Boston as far as here, and "desire all the assistance possible. This first commence- "ment of hostilities was occasioned by the country's be- "ing robbed of their powder, from Boston as far as "Framingham; and when found out, the persons who "went to take the perpetrator of the horrid deed, (who "had fled to the camp) were immediately fired upon— "six of our number were killed the first shot, and a num- "ber wounded; and beg you will rally all the forces "you can, and be upon the march immediately for the "relief of Boston and the people that way. ◊

ISRAEL PUTNAM."

The title of *Lieut. Col. of the Connecticut forces*, I did not assume to my said letter, it being inserted in the New-York paper by the printer's own capricious whim, or to gratify some of his votaries. The above letter is as nearly conformable to the original as I can recollect, not having a copy of it. By comparing which with that inserted in said Gaine's paper, the reader will perceive they somewhat differ; whether the difference arises from a wrong copy sent forward by Capt. Cleveland, or from some other cause, I am not able to determine.—I hope the reader will make proper allowance for incorrectness, when he considers, that it was written in great haste, and the author aimed at nothing but plain matters of fact, as they were delivered to him, not expecting said letter would have been transported through the continent, subject to the critical inspection of the learned in every town.

The writer in Mr. Gaine's paper of Sept. 19th, who stiles himself *A New-York Freeholder*, introduces his piece with a rhetorical picture of the horrors of a civil war; which though I agree with him that it brings a train of evils along with it; yet when driven to a state of desperation, by the oppressive hand of tyranny, and the awless violence of arbitrary power, what people on earth would not be justified, in the eye of right reason and common sense, for resistance, even to the shedding of blood, if the preservation of their liberties demanded it? After having said sufficient to alarm the fears of all those who have a pusillanimity of soul, or rather an infamous desire of screening their Jacobitic principles under the masque of a dread of consequences, he ushers in this paragraph with a sneer, "Col. Putnam's famous letter (forwarded by special messengers to New-York and Philadelphia) and the consequences it produced, are very recent and fresh in our memories." ◊ Then after reciting some parts of my letter, he proceeds—— "The evident confusion of ideas in this letter, betrays the state of the poor Colonel's mind, whilst writing it, and shews he did not possess that calm fortitude which is so necessary to insure success in military enterprises." Paying all due deference to this author's learning, and his undoubted acquaintance with the rules of grammar and criticism, I would beg leave to ask him, whether he does not betray a total want of the feelings of humanity, if he supposes in the midst of confusion, when the passions are agitated with a real belief of thousands of their fellow-countrymen being slain, and the inhabitants of a whole city just upon the eve of being made a sacrifice, by the rapine and fury of a merciless soldiery, and their city laid in ashes by the fire of ships of war, he or any one else could sit down under the possession of a calmness of soul becoming a Roman senator, and attend to all the rules of composition, in writing a letter, to make a representation of plain matters of facts, under the hieroglyphical similitude of tropes and figures? He goes on to cast a censure upon the New-England colonies, saying that the above-mentioned report "has eventually made evident, past all doubt, that many in the New-England colonies are disposed and ripe for the most violent measures." ◊ This is as gross a falsehood as the Boston alarm, and discovers the evident disposition of the author to cast an odium upon the patriotic sons of New-England, whose arms are emblazoned with humanity; who wish to gain a redress of their grievances by the most pacific and gentle means: but rather than submit to slavery, are determined to drench their swords in blood, and die gloriously, or live free?—Under whose banners, possibly this Jesuitical pretender to friendship for the liberties of America and the British constitution, may be glad to take sanctuary, when the virtuous inhabitants of the colony, into which he fled from the Scotch rebellion, may find him out, and past that act of outlawry against him, which every jacobitic hypocrite deserves.

Now, I submit it to the determination of every candid unprejudiced reader, whether my conduct in writing the aforementioned letter, merits the imputation of imprudence asserted by said writer; or whether they would have had me tamely sit down, and been a spectator of the inhuman sacrifice of my friends and fellow-countrymen, (or (in other words) Nero like, have set down and fiddled, while I really supposed Boston was in flames, or exerted myself for their relief? And pray, in what safer way could I have proceeded than in writing to one of the militia captains; (whom I desired to forward the intelligence to the adjacent towns) when I really believed the story to be true? Which having done, I immediately mounted my horse, and made the best of my way to Boston, having only four gentlemen to accompany me. Having proceeded as far as Douglass, which is about thirty miles from my house, I met Capt. Hill of that town, with his company who had been down within about thirty miles of Boston, and had just returned; he informed me that the alarm was false, and that the forces of Worcester and Sutton, were upon their return.

I then turned my course homewards, without loss of time, and reached my house Sunday morning about sunrising, taking care to acquaint the people on the road, that they need not proceed any further. Immediately on my return, I sent an express to Capt. Cleveland, letting him know what intelligence I had heard, and desiring him to give the like information to the adjoining towns southward. ◊

I believe the alarm was first occasioned by Mr. Benjamin Hollowell, who going into Boston, in a great fright, informed the army that he had killed one man and wounded another, while they were pursuing him from Cambridge, and that the country were all in arms, marching into Boston; which threw the military into great consternation; and they were quickly paraded and put into the most convenient posture of defence; in which situation they remained till next day. In the midst of this hurry and confusion, I believe a post was dispatched into the country, but by whom, or to answer what purpose, I cannot tell; but what took place in consequence of it is evident. ◊ Gen. Gage's apprehension of danger, was so great, that he speedily began to fortify the entrance of the town, to prevent a surprise from the enemy without. *vid. pa. 571, 577. 586, 595*

From what has been said, I believe it will sufficiently appear, that I was not the first inventor of this alarm. And I am told from good authority, that the people were in motion in the northwest part of the Massachusetts government, even to the distance of one hundred miles from Boston, who were alarmed by an express sent thither (by the same Wilcot abovementioned) before the news reached me; ◊ which I think is enough to silence the ill-natured aspersions of every cavilling *Tory*, against my conduct, and make them, dog like, draw in their tails, and lop their ears, and skulk into some obscure hole or kennel, to hide themselves from the contempt of the world; having evidently discovered their attempt to stir up a spirit of animosity and disunion among the good people of the colonies, which I pray God may prove abortive.

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

To the INHABITANTS of the PROVINCE of QUEBEC.

Friends and Fellow-Subjects,

WE, the DELEGATES of the Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South-Carolina, deputed by the Inhabitants of the said colonies, to represent them in a General Congress at Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania, to consult together concerning the best methods to obtain redress of our afflicting grievances, having accordingly assembled, and taken into our most serious consideration the state of public affairs on this continent, have thought proper to address your province, as a member therein deeply interested.

When the fortune of war, after a gallant and glorious resistance, had incorporated you with the body of English subjects, we rejoiced in the truly valuable addition, both on our own and your account; expecting, as courage and generosity are naturally united, our brave enemies would become our hearty friends, and that the Divine Being would bless to you the dispensations of his over-ruling providence, by securing to you and your latest posterity the inestimable advantages of a free English constitution of government, which it is the privilege of all English subjects to enjoy.

These hopes were confirmed by the King's proclamation, issued in the year 1763, plighting the public faith for your full enjoyment of those advantages. *vid. pa. 579*

Little did we imagine that any succeeding ministers would so audaciously and cruelly abuse the royal authority, as to withhold from you the fruition of the irrevocable rights, to which you were thus justly entitled.

But since we have lived to see the unexpected time, when ministers of this flagitious temper have dared to violate the most sacred compacts and obligations, and as you educated under another form of government, have artfully been kept from discovering the unspeakable worth of that form you are now undoubtedly entitled to, we esteem it our duty, for the weighty reasons herein after mentioned, to explain to you some of its most important branches.

"In every human society," says the celebrated Marquis Beccaria, "there is an effort continually tending to confer on one part the height of power and happiness, and to reduce the other to the extreme of weakness and misery. The intent of good laws is to oppose this effort, and to diffuse their influence universally and equally.

Rulers stimulated by this pernicious "effort," and subjects, animated by the just "intent of opposing good laws against it," have occasioned that vast variety of events, that fill the histories of so many nations. All these histories demonstrate the truth of this simple position, that to live by the will of one man, or set of men, is the production of misery to all men.

On the solid foundation of this principle, Englishmen reared up the fabrick of their constitution with such a strength, as for ages to defy time, tyranny, treachery, internal and foreign wars: and as an illustrious author ‡ of your nation, hereafter mentioned, observes, "They gave the people of their colonies the form of their own government, and this government carrying prosperity along with it, they have grown great nations in the forests they were sent to inhabit."

In this form the first grand right is, that of the people having a share in their own government, by their representatives, chosen by themselves, and in consequence of being ruled by laws which they themselves approve, not by edicts of men over whom they have no controul. This is a bulwark surrounding and defending their property, which by their honest cares and labours they have acquired, so that no portions of it can legally be taken from them, but with their own full and free consent, when they in their judgment deem it just and necessary to give them for public services, and precisely direct the easiest, cheapest, and most equal methods, in which they shall be collected.

The influence of this right extends still farther. If money is wanted by rulers, who have in any manner oppressed the people, they may retain it, until their grievances are redressed; and thus peaceably procure relief, without trusting to despised petitions, or disturbing the public tranquility.

The next great right is that of trial by jury. This provides, that neither life, liberty nor property can be taken from the possessor, until twelve of his unexceptionable countrymen and peers, of his vicinage, who from that neighbourhood may reasonably be supposed to be acquainted with his character, and the characters of the witnesses, upon a fair trial, and full enquiry, face to face, in open court, before as many of the people as choose to

‡ *Montesquieu.*

◊ *See in Index, under rising of the Country.* ∨ *see Index, under Troops, & Men of War.* ∧ *see affair at Cambridge, pa. 563.*
‖ *See pa. 172. 971 Grievances.* (1) *see in index, under Congress Continental.* ◊ *vid. list of Grievances, pa. 971*

tend, shall pass their sentence upon oath against him; a sentence that cannot injure him, without injuring their own reputation, and probably their interest also; as the question may turn on points that, in some degree, concern the general welfare; and if it does not, their verdict may form a precedent, that on a similar trial of their own, may militate against them. ◊

Another right relates merely to the liberty of the person. If a subject is seized and imprisoned, though by order of government, he may, by virtue of this right, immediately obtain a writ, termed a Habeas Corpus, from a judge, whose sworn duty it is to grant it, and thereupon procure any illegal restraint to be quickly enquired into and redressed.

A fourth right is, that of holding lands by the tenure of easy rents, and not by rigorous and oppressive services, frequently forcing the possessors from their families and their business, to perform what ought to be done, in all well regulated states, by men hired for the purpose. ◊

The last right we shall mention, regards the freedom of the press. The importance of this consists, besides the advancement of truth, science and morality, and arts in general, in its diffusion of liberal sentiments on the administration of government, its ready communication of thoughts between subjects, and its consequential promotion of union among them, whereby oppressive officers are ashamed or intimidated into more honorable and just modes of conducting affairs.

These are the invaluable rights that form a considerable part of our mild system of government; that, sending its equitable energy thro' all ranks and classes of men, defends the poor from the rich, the weak from the powerful, the industrious from the rapacious, the peaceable from the violent, the tenants from the lords, & all from their superiors.

These are the rights, without which a people cannot be free and happy, and under the protecting and encouraging influence of which, these colonies have hitherto so amazingly flourished and encreased. These are the rights a profligate ministry are now striving, by force of arms, to ravish from us, and which we are, with one mind, resolved never to resign but with our lives.

These are the rights you are entitled to, and ought at this moment in perfection to exercise. And what is offered to you by the late act of Parliament in their place? Liberty of conscience in your religion? No. God gave it to you; and the temporal powers with which you have been and are connected, firmly stipulated for your enjoyment of it. ◊ If laws divine and human, could secure it against the despotic caprices of wicked men, it was secured before. ◊ Are the French laws in civil cases restored? It seems so. But observe the cautious kindness of the ministers who pretend to be your benefactors. The words of the statute are, that those "laws shall be the rule, until they shall be varied or altered by any ordinances of the Governor and Council." Is the "certainty and lenity of the criminal law of England, and its benefits and advantages," commended in the said statute, and said to "have been sensibly felt by you," secured to you and your descendants? No. They are too subject to arbitrary "alterations" by the Governor and Council; and a power is expresly reserved of appointing "such courts of criminal, civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as shall be tho't proper. ◊ Such is the precarious tenure of mere will, by which you hold your lives and religion.

The Crown and its Ministers are impowered, as far as they could be by Parliament, to establish even the *Inquisition* itself among you. Have you an assembly composed of worthy men, elected by your selves, and in whom you can confide to make laws for you, to watch over your welfare, and to direct in what quantity, and in what manner, your money shall be taken from you? No. The power of making laws for you is lodged in the Governor and Council, all of them dependant upon, and removeable at the *pleasure* of a Minister. Besides, another late statute, made without your consent, has subjected you to the impositions of *Excise*, the horror of all free states; they wresting your property from you by the most odious of taxes, and laying open to insolent tax-gatherers, houses the scenes of domestic peace and comfort, and called the castles of English subjects in the books of their laws. And in the very act for altering your government, and intended to flatter you, you are not authorized to "asses, levy or apply any *rates & taxes*, but for the inferior purposes of *making roads*, and erecting and repairing *public buildings*, or for other *local* conveniencies, within your respective towns and districts." Why this degrading distinction? Ought not the property honestly acquired by *Canadians* to be held as sacred as that of *Englishmen*? Have not Canadians sense enough to attend to any other public affairs, than gathering stones from one place and piling them up in another? Unhappy people! who are not only injured but insulted. Nay more!—With such a superlative contempt of your understanding and spirit has an insolent Ministry presumed to think of you, our respectable fellow subjects, according to the information we have received, as firmly to persuade themselves that your gratitude, for the injuries and insults they have recently offered to you, will engage you to take up arms, and render yourselves the ridicule and detestation of the world, by becoming tools, in their hands, to assist them in taking that freedom from *us*, which they have treacherously denied to *you*; the unavoidable consequence of which attempt, if successful, would be the extinction of all hopes of you or your posterity being ever restored to freedom: For idiotcy itself cannot believe, that, when their drudgery is performed, they will treat you with less cruelty than they have us, who are of the same blood with themselves.

What would your countryman, the immortal *Montesquieu*, have said to such a plan of domination, as has been framed for you? Hear his words, with an intenseness thought suited to the importance of the subject.— "In a free state, every man who is supposed a free agent, *ought to be concerned in his own government*: Therefore the *legislative* should reside in the whole body of the *people*, or their *representatives*."—"The political liberty of the subject is *a tranquility of mind*, arising from the opinion each person has of his *safety*. In order to have this liberty, it is requisite the government be so constituted, as that one man need not be *afraid* of another. When the power of *making* laws, and the power of *executing* them, are *united* in the same person, or in the same body of Magistrates, *there can be no liberty*; because apprehensions may arise, lest the same *Monarch* or *Senate* should *enact* tyrannical laws, to *execute* them in a tyrannical manner."

"The power of *judging* should be exercised by persons taken from the *body of the people*, at certain times of the year, and pursuant to a form & manner prescribed by law. *There is no liberty*, if the power of *judging* be not *separated* from the *legislative* and *executive* powers."

"Military men belong to a profession, which *may be* useful, but *is often* dangerous."—The enjoyment of liberty, and even its support and preservation consists in every man's being allowed to speak his thoughts, and lay open his sentiments.

Apply these decisive maxims, sanctified by the authority of a name which all Europe reveres, to your own state. You have a Governor, it may be urged, vested with the *executive* powers, or the powers of *administration*. ◊ In him, and in your Council, is lodged the power of *making laws*. You have *Judges*, who are to *decide* every cause affecting your lives, liberty or property. Here is, indeed, an appearance of the several powers being *separated* and *distributed* into *different* hands, for checks one upon another, the only effectual mode ever invented by the wit of men, to promote their freedom & prosperity. But scorning to be illuded by a tinsel'd outside, and exerting the natural sagacity of Frenchmen, *examine* the specious device, and you will find it, to use an expression of holy writ, "a painted sepulchre," for burying your lives, liberty and property.

Your *Judges*, and your *Legislative Council*, as it is called, are *dependant* on your *Governor*, and *he* is *dependant* on the servant of the Crown in Great-Britain. The *legislative*, *executive* and *judging* powers are *all* moved by the nods of a Minister. Privileges and immunities last no longer than his smiles. When he frowns, their feeble forms dissolve. Such a treacherous ingenuity has been exerted in drawing up the code lately offered you, that every sentence, beginning with a benevolent pretension, concludes with a destructive power; and the substance of the whole, divested of its smooth words, is—that the Crown and its Minister shall be as absolute throughout your extended province, as the despots of Asia or Africa. What can protect your property from taxing edicts, and the rapacity of necessitous and cruel masters? your persons from Letters de Cachet, goals, dungeons, and oppressive services? your lives & general liberty from arbitrary and unfeeling rulers? We defy you, casting your view upon every side, to discover a single circumstance, promising from any quarter the faintest hope of liberty to you or your posterity, but from an entire adoption into the union of these Colonies. ✕

What advice would the truly great man before mentioned, that advocate of freedom and humanity, give you, was he now living, and knew that we, your numerous and powerful neighbours, animated by a just love of our invaded rights, and united by the indissoluble bands of affection and interest, called upon you, by every obligation of regard for yourselves and your children, as we now do, to join us in our righteous contest, to make common cause with us therein, and take a noble chance of emerging from a humiliating subjection under Government, Intendants, and Military Tyrants, into the firm rank and condition of English freemen, whose custom it is, derived from their ancestors, to make those tremble, who dare to think of making them miserable?"

Would not this be the purport of his address? "Seize the opportunity presented to you by Providence itself. You have been conquered into liberty, if you act as you ought. This work is not of man. You are a small people, compared to those who with open arms invite you into a fellowship. A moment's reflection should convince you which will be the most for your interest and happiness, to have all the rest of North-America your unalterable friends, or your inveterate enemies. The injuries of Boston have rouzed and associated every colony, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia. ✕ Your province is the only link wanting to compleat the bright and strong chain of union. ✕ Nature has joined your country to theirs. Do you join your political interests. For their own sakes, they never will desert or betray you. Be assured that the happiness of a people inevitably depends on their liberty, and their spirit to assert it. The value and extent of the advantages tendered to you are immense. Heaven grant you may not discover them to be blessings after they have bid you an eternal adieu."

We are too well acquainted with the liberality of sentiment distinguishing your nation, to imagine, that difference of religion will prejudice you against a hearty amity with us. You know, that the trascendant nature of freedom elevates those, who unite in her cause, above all such low minded infirmities. The Swiss Cantons furnish a memorable proof of this truth. Their union is composed of Catholic and Protestant states, living in the utmost concord and peace with one another, and thereby enabled, ever since they bravely vindicated their freedom, to defy and defeat every tyrant that has invaded them.

Should there be any among you, as there generally are in all societies, who prefer the favours of ministers, and their own interests, to the welfare of their country, the temper of such selfish persons will render them incredibly active in opposing all publick-spirited measures, from an expectation of being well rewarded for their sordid industry, by their superiors; but we doubt not you will be upon your guard against such men, and not sacrifice the liberty and happiness of the whole Canadian people and their posterity, to gratify the avarice and ambition of individuals.

We do not ask you, by this address, to commence acts of hostility against the government of our common Sovereign. We only invite you to consult your own glory and welfare, and not to suffer yourselves to be inveigled or intimidated by infamous ministers so far, as to become the instruments of their cruelty and despotism; but to unite with us in one social compact, formed on the generous principles of equal liberty, and cemented by such an exchange of beneficial and endearing offices as to render it perpetual. In order to complete this highly desireable union, we submit it to your consideration, whether it may not be expedient for you to meet together in your several towns and districts, and elect deputies, who afterwards meeting in a provincial congress, may chuse delegates, to represent your province in the continental Congress to be held at Philadelphia on the tenth day of May, 1775. ✕

In this present Congress, beginning on the 5th of the last month, and continued to this day, it has been, with universal pleasure, and an unanimous vote, resolved, That we should consider the violation of your rights by the act for altering the government of your province, as a violation of our own, and that you should be invited to accede to our confederation, which has no other objects than the perfect security of the natural and civil rights of all the constituent members, according to their respective circumstances, and the preservation of a happy and lasting connection with Great-Britain, on the salutary and constitutional principles herein before mentioned. For effecting these purposes, we have addressed an humble and loyal petition to his Majesty, praying relief of our grievances; and have associated to stop all importations from Great Britain and Ireland, after the first day of December, and all exportations to those kingdoms and the West-Indies, after the 10th day of next September, unless the said grievances are redressed. (2)

That Almighty God may incline your minds to approve our equitable and necessary measures, to add yourselves to us, to put your fate, whenever you suffer injuries which you are determined to oppose, not on the small influence of your single province, but on the consolidated powers of North-America, and may grant to our joint exertions an event as happy as our cause is just, is the fervent prayer of us, your sincere and affectionate friends and fellow-subjects.

By Order of the Congress,
HENRY MIDDLETON, *President.*

October 26, 1774. *Vid. another address, pa. 156.*

◊ *See magna Charta, pa. 790—1050—petition of right, pa. 816—Bill of Rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2.* ‖ *See List of Grievances, pa. 971.* V *See Quebec Act, pa. 559.* ? *vid. pa. 579.* ✕ *See Union in index, under Congress. Continental.*

HALIFAX, October 25.

We are informed by a Gentleman of undoubted veracity lately arrived from Quebec—that the principal Merchants of that City had received a Letter from the General Congress, inviting them to subscribe to the Measures adopted by the Southern Colonies, but that the Letter was burnt in the presence of them all save two New-England people, who had been for sometime past collecting Provision for their distress'd Brethren at Boston; which Collection amounted to 25 bushels of Wheat, but when they applied for a Ship to carry the same to Boston they were refused from all quarters, nor could they for love or money have one for that purpose, so steady are these loyal and happy people to the interest and welfare of Government.

[*In full Demonstration that this is a most infernal Falsehood, by ministerial Tools, Pensioners, &c. calculated for the Meridian of the North, and more particularly for the Isle of BUTE; Lately has arrived here 1040 Bushels of Wheat from the worthy Inhabitants of Canada. Moreover there is certain Intelligence from thence by a Vessel arrived at Salem on Friday last, that the Canadians, French as well as British, are much dissatisfied with all the Revenue Acts for North-America; as also with what is called the Quebec Bills, thinking it too great a Sacrifice when entitled to a Toleration by a Treaty on Conquest. It is asserted that Town-Meetings are held on these Affairs from Mont Real to Quebec, and reported, that they have chosen Delegates for the Continental Congress in May next, and are preparing Petitions and Remonstrances for the Repeal of the Quebec Bill.*]

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.

We hear that his Excellency General Gage, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in North America & Governor of Boston, has received instructions from the Ministry in case of necessity, to withdraw any number of his Majesty's troops he shall think necessary from the Regiments stationed in the West-India islands to his assistance; and that notice of the same has also been received by the different Governors in the said islands. (1)

NORWICH, Nov. 10.

On Friday last the General Assembly of this Colony ended their Fall Sessions at New-Haven.—We hear they have constituted a Regiment of Militia in every Town of this Colony.—The Field Officers nominated to command the Norwich Regiment are Capt. Jedediah Huntington, Col. Capt. —— Abbot, Lieut. Col. and Capt. Zabdiel Rogers, Major.

BOSTON, *November* 14.

Last Wednesday evening arrived in town, the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq, Mr. Samuel Adams, and John Adams, Esq; Delegates from this province, to the late GRAND AMERICAN CONGRESS. The people testified their joy at their safe arrival, by ringing of the bells, &c.

Robert-Treat Paine, Esq; the other Delegate for this Province, took Passage at New-York and arrived at Rhode-Island last Week; since which, we hear, he has returned Home safe.

The Delagates for New-Hampshire, arrived at Portsmouth, from Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, and were joyfully received by the inhabitants.

The following is sent to the Press as an Extract of a Letter of a late Date from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in a Neighboring Colony.

"SINCE I sent off my last Intelligence, I have seen one of the principal Men in this Kingdom, who was much alarmed at Governor Hutchinson's being addressed by the People of Boston, which, at first, he could not understand, as they, and all America, had, with one Voice, exclaimed against his Administration—This, he could not then account for; but said that there were some fresh Hopes at Court of America's Submission to all the new Acts; as your Enemies were triumphing on Account of their being likely to succeed.—He said that the Quebec Bill was big with the most dreadful Consequences to the Colonies; the Papists being set up as a Scourge to them, and that if they did submit, all was lost!—It would be the Destruction of the English Nation!—He expected that America would be involved in Blood, &c. now the Roman Catholicks were authorised to execute the Ministerial Vengeance on the Colonies.—Some think G—r T— has advised this Scheme, before he set out, whilst others think him a good Man: But be that as it may, he is an Englishman, bred at Court—a Soldier in the Guards—and is a Friend to the present Measures.—He recommended Mr. W—, who has given the Ministry Encouragement to think that New-York will not join Boston; and that he will do his best to prevent it, for which, he was to have been Lieut. Governor: but it was advised not to supercede G. Colden, whose Age and Experience gave him the Preference. However he is offered a genteel Post, if he can effect a Disunion; as much depends on that, in order to keep Peace here."

"It is earnestly wished that you may not suffer yourselves to be deluded and imposed upon by the low Cunning of a few Men that have not Honesty enough to withstand the vile Offers of the Ministry, who have bought off the Parliament with the People's Money, and set the Soldiery over them."

"Mr. K— has the Offer of a Present to keep New-York in good Order—Some Overtures are to be sent to Albany, in order to silence the Dutch in those Parts, &c. —This looks as if they intended to Conquer you by Art rather than by Force, but there is no Dependance."

"All is now Hurry and Confusion again, many blaming the present Measures, and expecting that Lord North will lose his Place; nay, some go so far as to lay Wagers that he will lose his Head."

"The Middlesex Address to Hutchinson was altogether a smuggled Affair, and by no Means the Voice of the City. It was known but to very few, and those of no Note or Influence, the principal People being gone to their Estates in the Country and knew Nothing of it.—But it is intended to be sent privately to Boston to alarm and deceive them."

"Governor Hutchinson is every Day with Lord Dartmouth, and, it is said, declares that Taxation will not do in America now."

"Your only Resource is in not sending for any more Goods 'till your Grievances are redressed; and this you have in your Power." (4)

Last Thursday an Inquisition was taken on the Body of Richard Cutt, and the Jurors returned the following Verdict, viz. "That the said Cuitt was a Mariner on board the Thomas and Richard Transport Ship, commanded by Cuthbert Park, laying at Hancock's Wharf, and did on this 10th Day of November, between the Hours of 7 and 8 of the Clock in the Morning, cut thro' his Windpipe with a Razor, and then and there voluntarily and feloniously as a Felon of himself, did kill and murder himself, against the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity."—The Remains of this unhappy Person were immediately buried in the Manner and Form, as by the Law prescribed.

A PROCLAMATION.

SINCE an Assembly most unlawful,
At Cambridge met in Congress awful,
October last, did then presume,
The Powers of Government t'assume;
And slighting British Administration,
Dar'd rashly seek their own Salvation;
By ordering every sturdy Farmer, (6)
To be prepar'd with proper Armour.
('Tis what indeed the Law requires,
But different quite from our Desires.)
Nay further daring, ousted those,
Who for their Suppleness were chose,
All Martial Matters to adjust,
And bid chuse Men whom they could trust: (6)
Which Step our deep-laid Scheme 'tis fear'd,
Will make a Business devilish hard; (4)
And also doubting ancient Gray,
Order'd their Constables to pay,
Whate'er they to the Province owe,
To honest Gardiner of Stow. (6)
By which the Man by Law appointed
Of fingering Cash is disappointed, (7)
And we ourselves do them Impeach
For placing it beyond our reach, (6)
By venturing to recommend
To those who on their Faith depend,
In common Cause to exert their Powers,
Preferring their Advice to ours; (6)
All which Proceedings plainly tend
To render futile the great End (6)
Of present venal Administration,
I therefore issue Proclamation
That Sheriffs, Constables, Collectors,
Dispise the Men who I call Hectors, (6)
Even although their Country deem
Them worthy of her best Esteem, (6)
Forbidding all to pay attention
To said Provincial Convention, (6)
Exhorting Perjury to hate all,
Except in Kings a Sin most fatal,
That they to me may be more stable
I promise them as soon as able
The Congress, Gardiner, and so forth,
I'll make Submit to good Lord North. *pa. 614.*

The most ancient and benevolent Order of the Friendly Brothers of St. *Patrick*.

THE principal Knot of the 47th Regiment, is to meet on Thursday next, the 17th Instant, at Col. *Ingersol*'s Tavern.

Dinner to be on the Table at Four o'Clock.

By Order of the President,
JHFCSPK. 47th Rt.

Such continued regular Friendly Brothers as chuse to visit the Knot, are requested to leave their Names at the Bar before Wednesday Evening.

The Co-Partnership of *Box* and *Austin*, being dissolved by the Death of Mr. *Box*, This is to desire all Persons who have any Demands on said Company, to bring in and settle their Accounts with the surviving Partner, *Benjamin Austin*. And all those who are indebted to the late Company, are requested to make immediate Payment.

N. B. The Business of Ropemaking is still carried on by said *Austin*.

English Grammar,

WHOEVER considers the Inconveniencies to which young Persons must be subject through Life, where a proper Acquaintance with Letters, and Language is wanting; and the great Advantages which must arise to those who are designed to act any considerable Part in Life, from a thorough Knowledge of the Use of Letters, and Propriety of Language, especially of that, which they have by far the most Occasion to use,

Must, undoubtedly, be sensible, that the Study of English Grammar, or the Art of Reading, Speaking and Writing the English Language with strict Propriety, and Elegance, is well worthy the Attention of Youth, as a material Part of their Education.

Such Parents, or Guardians, as are disposed to have their Children instructed in this important Branch, (or rather Foundation) of Science, may be faithfully served for that Purpose, at the English Grammar School, in Milk-Street——by

WILLIAM PAYNE.

☞ LADIES who chuse to be instructed at Home, may be waited on with the utmost Complaisance, and strictest Attention, as often as the Nature of the Business requires, and at such Hours as shall be most convenient.

Writing and Arithmetic will be taught to such as desire it, and Letter-Writing in Form.

He will receive the Commands of such as shall please to favour him therewith, at his School in Milk-Street, or at his Lodgings at Mr. *Benjamin Gray*'s in King-Street.

On WEDESDY the 30th Instant,
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At RUSSELL's Auction-Room, in Queen-Street,

A large Collection of New and Old BOOKS.——Printed Catalogues may be had, Gratis, the Monday preceeding the Sale, of

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer. (2) *As Post Act, see page 499— act for altering the Charter, pa. 532, & act for administ. of Justice, see page 509*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM WHITE, Esq; late of Boston, deceased, are desired to pay the same to PHILLIPS WHITE of South-Hampton, in the Province of New-Hampshire, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said WILLIAM WHITE; and those to whom said Estate is indebted are desired to send in their Demands to said Executor.

For the Convenience of many concerned, he purposes to be at Boston from the Sixth Day of December next—Ten Days; from the First Day of February—six Days; and from the Twentieth Day of March—Six Days.

Enquire for the said WHITE, at the Shop of Mrs. *Margarett Phillips*, in Cornhill.

To be sold Part of the Estate of the aboveaid WILLIAM WHITE, at Public Vendue, to the highest Bidder, on Thursday the Eighth Day of December next, viz. The House where the said Deceased lately dwelt, pleasantly situated at the North End of *Boston*, with Brick Store, Stable, Wood-House, &c. Three beautiful Gardens adjoining, &c. &c. and a small Piece of Land near Charlestown-Ferry.—Also a small Dwelling-House in Hull-Street; and a large Store in Queen-Street.——The Vendue to be at last-mentioned Store, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of said Day.—The Conditions of Sale to be seen at the Time and Place of Sale.

N. B. The Premises may be viewed on Tuesday and Wednesday preceeding the Day of Sale.

All Persons that are indebted to the Estate of Mr. JOHN BOX, Sen'r, late of Boston, deceased, are requested to discharge the same; and all those who have Demands upon the Deceased's Estate, are desired to produce their Claims to

Lydia Box,
John Box, } *Executors.*
W. Hoskins.

Boston, 14th Nov. 1774.

Daniel Silsby,

Has to sell by Wholesale and Retail, at his Store, opposite South-Side *Faneuil-Hall*,

SUGARS Loaf and Brown, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Starch, Indigo, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, and other Spices; Marseilles and Lisbon OIL, Jamaica Spirit, West-India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Malaga Wine, Crown Soap, 15 & 18 Inch Pipes, Redwood, Logwood, Raisin, and Currants.

ALSO, CHEESE, a very considerable Quantity of *Firkin Butter*, &c.

All of which he will sell as cheap as can be bought at any Store in Boston.

Just arrived, and to be Sold by

WARD & FENNO,

At their Store, at the Head of Dock-Square,

COTTON WOOL per Bag, and Limes per Cask.—Good Connecticut Cheese, Firkin-Butter, West India Goods, Spices, &c.

N. B. Goods sold on Commissions at the above Store.

Wanted in a small Family, a Man Servant, who can be well recommended.

Enquire of Edes and Gill.

New AUCTION-ROOM, Cornhill,
TO MORROW MORNING, at TEN o'Clock,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At GREENLEAF's Auction Room,
A Variety of English GOODS, as usual.
Sale begins 10 o'Clock. *Wm. Greenleaf*, Auct'r.

At *Gould's* Auction-Office,
In Back-Street,
On FRIDAY next,
At TEN in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
A Variety of English GOODS, and Houshold Furniture. R. GOULD, Auctioneer.

N. B. At said Office may be had at private Sale, 8-Day Clocks, of various Prices.

One Turkey Carpet, one Pyramid with Glasses compleat.

Country Traders & others
(Who purchase with Cash,)

MAY have an Opportunity greatly to their Advantage, by speedily applying at BICKER's Auction Room, near the Market, Boston.——Where is sent for Sale—A fine Parcel of middling and low-priced Broad Cloths, of the most fashionable Colours, which will be sold at too low a Rate.

N. B. A great Variety of other Goods, at private Sale, as cheap as usual.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last.
Thirteen Whites. No Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, &c.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the present Week.*

Monday,	22 min. aft. 8	Friday,	28 min. after. 11
Tuesday,	10 min. aft. 9	Saturday,	26 min. aft. 12
Wednesday,	50 m. aft. 9	Lord's Day,	26 m. aft. 1
Thursday,	38 min. aft. 10	Full Moon 18 Day Morn.	

(3) *Governor Tryon. See Index, under Town of Boston.* (4) *see List of Grievances, pa. 971* (5) *see Agency of the Congress, page 600* (6) *see Index under Congress Provin.* (7) *see Mr. Gray's advertisement pa. 604* (8) *see Note (5) pa. 530*

‖ *See pa. 611.* ◇ *See in Index, under Congress, Continental.* ∨ *by Post Act, see pa. 499.* & *See Index, under donations.* △ *Revenue Acts, vid. Sea Act, pa. 735, Vol. 1.— Molas. Act, see pa. 9, Vol. 2.* ¢ *vid Bill, pa. 559.* × *See the Kings Proclamation, pa. 579.* (1) *See Index under Troops.* —— *See Index, under addresses.*) *See Index, under Hutchin*

WHEREAS the Great and General Court or Assembly of this Province, at their Session begun and held the 27th Day of May, 1772, granted a Tax of Two Pence per Acre for one Year next to come; and one Penny per Acre for a second Year next to come, on all the Lands in the District of Hubbardston, in the County of Worcester. And whereas the first and second Years Taxes have been duly assessed and posted, as is by Law directed, and some Proprietors or Owners of said Lands have neglected or refused to pay their Tax; the General Court in said Act did empower the Assessors of said Taxes to sell so much of the Delinquent Proprietors Lands as shall be necessary to pay and satisfy such Taxes, and other necessary intervening Charges. The Owners of the following Lands are delinquent in paying their Taxes, (viz.) The first Year's Tax.

House-Lots. No.	Acres.	Pay. £.	s.	d.	Great Farms. No.	Acres.	Pay. £.	s.	d.
3	50	0	8	4	1	481	4	2	0
8	76	0	12	8	2	104	0	17	4
24	100	0	16	8	3	120	1	0	0
20	112½	0	18	9	4	50	0	8	4
26	14	0	2	4	5	30	0	5	0
35	7½	0	1	3	11	200	1	13	4
37	135	1	2	6	12	210	1	15	0
38	135	1	2	6	13	28	0	4	8
42	120	1	0	0	15	200	1	13	4
43	120	1	0	0	18	320	2	13	4
44	70	0	11	8	20	319	2	13	2
45	66	0	11	0	22	128	1	1	4
53	23	0	3	10	24	295	2	9	2
55	120	1	0	0	25	241	2	0	0
56	109½	0	18	3	28	172	1	8	8
58	81	0	13	6	31	137	1	2	10
59	102½	0	17	1	32	117	0	19	7
62	100	0	16	8	33	346	2	17	8
63	100	0	16	8	*Letter Lots.*				
64	100	0	16	8	B.	77	0	12	10
					D	60½	0	10	1
					L.	70	0	11	8
					O.	90	0	15	0

Notice is hereby given to the aboveſaid Delinquents, that ſo much of their Lands will be ſold at a public Vendue, (as to pay their Taxes and other neceſſary intervening Charges) at the Houſe of Mr. John Ames, Innholder in Hubbardſton, on Tueſday the 7th Day of March next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and to be continued from Day to Day, by Adjournment, till the Third Day, if not ſold before, unleſs ſaid Taxes and Charges be paid to the Aſſeſſors before ſaid Sale.

Hubbardſton, Nov. 4, 1774. *John Wood, Joſeph Grimes,* } Aſſeſſors.

The Second Year's Tax.

House-Lots. No.	Acres.	Pay. £.	s.	d.	Great-Farms. No.	Acres.	Pay. £.	s.	d.
2	50	0	4	2	1	481	2	0	1
3	50	0	4	2	2	295	1	4	7
4	60	0	5	0	3	481	2	0	1
5	100	0	8	4	4	433	1	16	3
6	100	0	8	4	5	94	0	9	4
8	76	0	6	4	9	340	1	8	4
11	135	0	11	3	10	508	2	2	4
23	112	0	9	4	11	200	0	16	8
24	100	0	8	4	12	474	1	19	6
25	100	0	8	4	13	474	1	19	6
27	100	0	8	4	14	474	1	19	6
30	115	0	9	4	15	273	1	2	11
26	14	0	1	2	16	240	1	0	0
28	121	0	10	4	17	212	0	17	8
31	100	0	8	4	18	530	2	4	2
32	100	0	8	4	20	319	1	6	7
33	60	0	5	0	21	458	1	18	2
34	112	0	9	4	22	128	0	10	8
36	121	0	10	1	24	295	1	4	7
37	135	0	11	3	25	241	1	0	1
38	135	0	11	3	26	486	2	0	6
39	8	0	0	8	29	236	1	9	8
40	120	0	10	0	28	422	1	19	4
42	120	0	10	0	29	500	2	5	0
43	120	0	10	0	30	550	2	5	10
44	120	0	10	0	31	180	1	8	4
45	116	0	9	8	32	479	1	19	2
46	120	0	10	0	33	476	1	19	8
48	135	0	11	3					
50	100	0	8	4	*Letter Lots.*				
51	109	0	9	1	B.	77	0	6	5
52	110	0	9	2	C.	58	0	4	9
53	23	0	1	11	E.	76	0	6	4
54	111	0	9	3	D	60	0	5	0
55	120	0	10	0	G	53½	0	4	6
56	109	0	9	1	H.	66	0	5	6
57	135	0	11	3	K.	57	0	4	9
58	144	0	12	0	L.	70	0	5	10
59	102	0	8	6	O.	90	0	7	6
60	100	0	8	4					
62	100	0	8	4					
63	100	0	8	4					
64	100	0	8	4					
65	100	0	8	4					
66	100	0	8	4					
67	100	0	8	4					
68	100	0	8	4					

Notice is hereby given to the aboveſaid Delinquents, that ſo much of their Lands will be ſold at a public Vendue, (as to pay their Taxes and other neceſſary intervening Charges) at the Houſe of Mr. John Ames, Innholder in Hubbardſton, on Tueſday the 14th Day of March next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and to be continued from Day to Day, by Adjournment, till the Third Day, if not ſold before, unleſs ſaid Taxes and Charges be paid to the Aſſeſſors before ſaid Sale.

Hubbardſton, Nov. 4, 1774. *John Wood, Joſeph Grimes,* } Aſſeſſors.

This is to notify the Public, That the Charleſtown Stage-Coach, No. 1, which heretofore ſet off from Mr. Wood's Tavern in Charleſtown, at 8 o' Clock, for Salem, will, for the future, ſet off at 9 o'Clock every Day in the Week, Sunday excepted, and another from Mr. Goodhue's in Salem, return to Charleſtown.

☞ See the Above, pra 590 — with the Marginal References.

Imported in Capt. Robſon, from London, & to be ſold by

Peter Hughes,

At his Store in King-Street,

English, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Tickenburgs, Oznabrigs, Broad Cloths, Duffils, Beaver Coatings, Cod and Mackrel Lines and Hooks, Sail, Sein and Whipping Twine, 4d. 6d, 8d, and 10d Nails, Sheathing and Drawing ditto, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, & 8 by 10 Glaſs, Pepper, Gun Powder in Half and Quarter Barrels, 10, 15, 18 and 21 Inch Pipes, ſingle, double and refined Loaf Sugar, Florence Oil, Split Peas, Buntins, Shot, Spices, Durham Muſtard, alſo a few Caſks of Burton and Yorkſhire Ale.

Boſton, Nov. 7th, 1774.

To be Sold at Public Vendue on Wedneſday the 30th Day of November, at One o'Clock, P. M. at the Houſe of Capt. *Ephraim Jackſon*, Innholder at Newton.

A FARM containing 100 Acres of choice good Land, lying in ſaid Newton, now in the Occupation of Mr. *Samuel Woodward*, with a Dwelling Houſe and two Barns ſtanding thereon.—— The Privileges of ſaid Farm may be ſeen any Day by applying to *Samuel Woodward* on ſaid Farm.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of Sudbury-Canada, (ſo called) being a Township granted to Joſiah Richardſon, Eſq; and others, in the County of Cumberland, at a legal Meeting by Adjournment on the 17th Day of Auguſt, A. D. 1773, granted a Tax of Twenty Shillings, L. M. on each ſingle Right. Alſo the ſaid Proprietors at a legal Meeting by Adjournment on the 7th Day of December A. D. 1773, granted another Tax of Forty Shillings L. M. on each ſingle Right to defray the Charges of clearing a Road to the ſaid Township and other neceſſary Charges: Alſo the ſaid Proprietors at a legal Meeting by Adjournment on the 6th Day of April A. D. 1774, granted another Tax of Twenty Shillings L. M, on each ſingle Right, publick Rights excepted, to defray the Charges of building Mills in ſaid Township: And altho' the ſaid Taxes have been publiſhed according to Law, and Payment requeſted, nevertheleſs ſeveral of the ſaid Proprietors are delinquent in the Payment of the ſaid Taxes: Publick Notice is therefore hereby given to ſaid Delinquents, that unleſs their Taxes are paid to Cornelius Wood of Sudbury, Treaſurer, or to us the Subſcribers, by Ten o'Clock in the Morning of the 13th Day of December next, their Rights will be ſold as the Law directs, for the Payment of their Taxes and Charges ariſing by the Sale, and the Sale to begin at Eleven o'Clock in ſaid Morning, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Iſaac Gleaſons, Innholder in Waltham, and continued by Adjournment (if need be) till the whole be ſold.

Cornelius Wood, Elijah Bent, Joſiah Stone, } Proprietors Committee.

Robert Wyer, Sailmaker,

HEREBY informs his Cuſtomers and others, That he is removed his Loft from the Head of Rowe's Wharff, to the *new Loft* lately built on Hallowell's Shop Yard, where they may depend on *being* ſerved with Fidelity and Diſpatch, as uſual.

N. B. Said Wyer would take a Boy as an Apprentice, that can be well recommended.

The Copartnerſhip of *Brown* and *Shattuck* will be mutually Diſſolved the 14th Inſtant.

Thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Company, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts; and thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

All Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of *Joſeph* and *Joſeph Wheeler*, jun. of Boſton, deceaſ'd, and thoſe who are Indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to John Lucas, Adminiſtrator in Order to Settlement.

Town and Country Store,

At the Head of Dock-Square.

WARD & FENNO

SELL Weſt-India, and a great Variety of other Goods, CHEAP ENOUGH.

A few Tubs very good BUTTER

to be Sold by JOSIAH WATERS and SON, in Ann-Street.

To be Sold or Lett, and may be entered upon immediately. A Houſe and about Four Acres of Land in Dorcheſter, about four Miles from Boſton) with every Accommodation ſuitable for a Gentleman. Enquire of JOHN VASSALL.

JOHN GRAHAM,

HAS juſt Imported a large Quantity of Old Jamaica Spirits of the beſt kind, and will be Sold by the Hogſhead, Barrel or leſs Quantity if required, Coffee and Chocolate, &c.

The above will be Sold at reaſonable Rates for Caſh, at his Store on Wendel's Wharf, near the South Battery Fort-Hill.

New-Caſtle Coals

Juſt Imported at 12 Dollars per Chaldron; Coffee in Tierces at 10d. per lb. good red Port Wine in Quarter Caſks at £.8.——A few Dozen of Philadelphia Porter, the firſt ever exported from that Place, and little, if any Thing, inferior to the London Porter, at 11s. 4d. per Dozen. to be ſold at Minot's T, ſituating the Long-Wharff. Enquire at ſaid T or Lewis Grant, or at Store No. 20 on the Long Wharff. 31 Oct. 1774.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of *Fairfield*, legally warned and held on the 20th Day of September, A.D. 1774, for the expreſs Purpoſe of conſidering the diſtreſſed State of the Town of Boſton and providing them ſome Relief, the following Reſolves were unanimouſly paſſed and ordered to be made publick.

THIS Meeting taking into Conſideration the diſtreſſed and perplexed State of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and more eſpecially the Town of Boſton, who are groaning under Tyranny and cruel Oppreſſion, and viewing the ſecret Machinations and wicked Attempts of arbitrary Miniſters and a corrupt Parliament to bring us into Bondage, think ourſelves bound in Duty to ourſelves, our Country and Poſterity, to publiſh our Sentiments of theſe Things.

And as the good People of this and the neighbouring Colonies in America have ever teſtified their Loyalty to the King on every Occaſion, we think it unneceſſary to make any further Declaration on that Head, only that we ſhall ever return our Affection to the King and conſider ourſelves his Subjects, and be willing to aſſiſt him in ſupport of his juſt Prerogative and againſt all his Enemies, ſo long as he continues to reign over us according to the Conſtitution; which is the Foundation on which he Himſelf ſtands as our King.

And we firmly perſwade ourſelves, that whenever any ſingle Perſon or Body of Men attempt an Invaſion of the Rights and Privileges of others, Oppoſition and Reſiſtance are juſtifiable, and even indiſpenſible.

And as we are fully convinced that the late Act of Parliament made for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in America, and other Acts curtailing the Charter Rights of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and ſhutting up the Port of Boſton, and the alarming Quebec Bill, cannot be juſtified upon conſtitutional Principles, but are a very high-handed and dangerous Attempt to deſtroy our Peace and Security and reduce us to a State of Slavery: We are determined, in conjunction with our diſtreſſed Fellow-Subjects in this and the neighbouring Colonies, to exert ourſelves in every prudent, peaceable and manly way, becoming Chriſtians and thoſe who have a juſt Senſe of conſtitutional Liberty, to defend ourſelves and our Brethren in the full and quiet Poſſeſſion and Enjoyment of our Rights and Privileges. And we ſympathize with our afflicted Brethren of the Maſſachuſetts, and Boſton eſpecially, under their preſent Load of Oppreſſion: We conſider them as ſuffering for us as well as themſelves; we with them all needed Wiſdom and Fortitude, and will cheerfully lend our Aid and Aſſiſtance to comfort and ſupport them in their manly and glorious Struggle for Liberty.

We have great Dependance on the Wiſdom of that reſpectable Body of Patriots who are now at Philadelphia from the ſeveral Colonies on the Continent, to conſult the Intereſt of the Mother-Country and Americs, to reſtore Peace and Liberty among us, and bring about a Reconciliation. And we feel ourſelves diſpoſed to wait the Reſult of their Councils and Deliberations, and to acquieſce in ſuch Meaſures as ſhall be adopted by them; unleſs a ſudden Emergency ſhould call for our Exertion.

Teſt. NATHAN BULKELEY, Town-Clerk.

To be Sold at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King-Street, Boſton.

At Publick Vendue,

On THURSDAY the Firſt Day of *December* next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

The following Lots of Land, viz.

Lot No. 20, called a 10 Mile back Lot, on the Weſt ſide of Kennebeck-River, containing about 4800 Acres.

Lot marked F. 2. in the firſt Range of Lots, containing about 6000 Acres (excluſive of ſettlers Lots interſperſed) being near one Mile wide, and fifteen Miles long, and fronting on Kennebeck-River, on the Weſt ſide of it, about ten Miles above Fort-Halifax, to be divided and ſold in two Parts.

A Lot to the Northward of ditto, and fronting on little Norridgwalk-River, about 3200 Acres.

Lot marked B D. 1. in the ſecond Range of Lots, about ſix Miles above Norridgwalk, on the Weſt ſide of Kennebeck-River, and fronting thereon, containing about 7000 Acres, (excluſive of Settlers Lots interſperſed) being 1 Mile wide, and 15 Miles long.

Lot marked C. A 1. in the third Range of Lots, near the Falls of Cotiontonka, about 12 Miles above Norridgwalk, on the Weſt ſide of Kennebeck-River, and fronting thereon, containing about 7000 Acres, (excluſive of Settlers Lots interſperſed) being 1 Mile wide and 15 Miles long.

Three Lots of Land, viz. Lot No. 32, on the Eaſt ſide of Kennebeck-River, about a Mile above Fort-Weſtern.—No. 86, on the Eaſt ſide of ſaid River, about 9 Miles above Fort-Weſtern: and Lot No. 20, on the Weſt ſide of ſaid River, about 1 Mile and ½ above Fort-Weſtern, containing 400 Acres each.

Alſo all the Iſlands in Cobbiſconte Pond, and all the Iſlands in Kennebeck-River above Fort-Halifax.

For further Particulars enquire of HENRY ALLINE, jun. at his Office in King-Street, Boſton.

Boſton, November 3d, 1774.

For LONDON,

The Ship JOHN WILKES, JAMES HALL Commander, Will certainly ſail from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, on or before the 10th of November at fartheſt:—For Paſſage apply to FRANCIS ROTCH, at his Store at Bedford in Dartmouth, or the Maſter on board.

Bedford, (in Dartmouth) October 27, 1774.

ANY Perſon proving Property in a Cable and two Anchors taken up in the River St. Lawrence, may have have them by applying to the Printers and paying Salvage.

Taken up laſt Week a Canoe

almoſt new. The Owner by applying to the Printers may have her again, paying Charges.

A Wet Nurſe, with a good Breaſt of Milk, would take a Child to ſuckle. Inquire of the Printers.

Boſton: Printed, by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street,* 1774.

The Following is a Proclamation of Gov^r Gage's. See Fleets paper, Novem^r 14, 1774.

Whereas a number of persons unlawfully assembled at Cambridge, in the month of Oct^r last, calling themselves a Provincial Congress, did in the most open and daring Terms assume to themselves the Powers and Authority of Government, independant of, and repugnant to his Majesties Government, legally and constitutionally established (1) within this Province, and tending utterly to subvert the same, and did amongst other unlawful Proceedings, take upon themselves to Resolve and direct a new and unconstitutional Regulation of the Militia, in high derogation of his Majesty's royal Prerogative; and also to elect and appoint Henry Gardner esqr of Stow, to be receiver General, in the room of Harrison Gray esqr; then and still legally holding & executing that office; and also to order and direct the monies granted to his Majesty to be paid into the hands of the said Henry Gardner, and not to the said Harrison Gray Esq^r and further earnestly to recommend to the inhabitants of the Province, to oblige and compel the several Constables and Collectors to comply with and execute the said directions, contrary to their oaths, and against the plain and express Rules and directions of the Law: all which proceedings have a most dangerous tendency to ensnare his Majesties subjects, the inhabitants of this Province, and draw them into Perjuries, Riots, Sedition, Treason and Rebellion. For the Prevention of which evils, and the calamitous consequences thereof; I have thought it my duty to issue this Proclamation, hereby earnestly exhorting, and in his Majesties Name strictly prohibiting all his liege subjects within this Province, from complying in any degree with the said Requisitions, Recommendations, directions, Or Resolves.

(1) See Jn- dex, Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2.

See Index, under Congress, Provincial, pa. 604, 595, 604, & see advertisement pa. 609

No. 1023.

zette,

RNAL.

nd Domestic.

nce, who endeavored to destroy on, by rendering of no effect the of the county of Middlesex. (2) known that Lord Mansfield's urt is entirely a political one. tters were entrusted to him, committed to the care of any

e troops will be sent from Ire- from Great Britain. This re- casioned by the great desertion under General Gage. ition intends to be before-hand bringing in a bill next session a final settlement of American es furnish them with any pre- nour.

vernment is much deceived in ericans; their cool, deliberate having confounded their foes, friends.

mas-day the Right Hon. the by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, ty Officers, met at Guildhall, mounted the Hustings, and tion of a Lord Mayor. The w having been seperately put was then nominated, when the d in favor of his Lordship and ; but a poll was demanded in Esdaile, and Mr. Alderman immediately.

that the desertion amongst the ncreases. Private advices from more than 300 of the soldiers ctive regiments.) The sagacity exerted to prevent this alarm- e General's stratagems have all men who are placed as centinels deserting, are themselves the most sudden flight; and if this troops has happened at the siege, nothing short of a total cted before the conclusion of

said to be at least upwards of along the coast of Spain from which are continually increas- the French boundaries, but present appearance of things

rom Amsterdam says, "Your have so alarmed this country, we can get some bills discount- niums."

assured, are issued for a grand held on Tuesday next at the n the affairs of America. Go- will then, we are informed, be Majesty's Privy Council.

rongly reported that a disagree- ong some officers of late, re- America, and that several resig- to be the consequence. Some id to be advocates for lenitive as strongly insist on the neces- ence.

ion for establishing a company merica, who are to be indepen- ent from England.

ssenger was sent off from St. s to Lord Mansfield and Lord twise he was charged with dis- f Turin; and for Mr. Strange at Venice.

number of journeymen Clothiers from Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, are going over to New-York, to be employed in the woolen manufactories in that province.

Saturday a Jew underwent a severe discipline on board a West-India ship in the river (for cheating one of the Sailors, by selling him a ring and a pair of buckles of adulterated base metal, for gold and silver) in the following manner: They first stripped him entirely, then tarred him all over from head to foot, after which they stuck him full of Feathers, and then carried the poor son of Levi on shore, where he was hunted by men, women and children, to his habitation, which was near two miles.

Wednesday morning early a duel was fought in Lamb's Conduit-fields, behind the Foundling-hospital, between two Brothers, on account of a well-known Woman of pleasure, in which the eldest was so desperately wounded, that he was obliged to be carried off by the seconds

Sept. 21. A stop is ordered to be immediately put to the exportation of brass and iron ordnance, from any of the ports of this kingdom, except on government account.

some words, and the Colonel of the militia told the commanding Officer of the King's troops, that if he would bring double the number of regulars into the field, he with his men would decide the fate of America with him; however, matters being amicably settled, the Colonel of the militia desired the Officer of the regulars to exercise his men, when the militia fired nine times in a minute by companies, to the surprize of all present." *Nonsense*

General Gage hath absolute orders from the Court to prevent the meetings of the Congress, and to seize all such people as attempt to assemble."

A report prevails, that General Gage is killed, and that two regiments of his troops had revolted.

It was yesterday reported, that advice had been received of there having been some commotions at Boston, and that a great number of the army have deserted, and that some mischief had been done.

this day, the numoer was as follows:

Lord Mayor,	—	605
Alderman Wilkes,	—	602
Sir J. Esdale,	—	588
Alderman Kennet,	—	566

Orders, it is said, are dispatched to the commander in chief in North America, to cause any six of the Deputies to the Congress to be intercepted on their way, and by that means to frustrate the intention, by not permitting it to be general.

'Tis to hoped that the people at the next general election will have an eye to those who have promoted the passing of several unpopular and unconstitutional bills; the promoters of the Quebec bill ought not to be forgotten, who have denied English subjects a trial by Jury, and encouraged the infamous practice of *Lettres de Cachet*, by refusing to grant the liberty of the *Habeus Corpus* act to persons confined by an act of power. And lastly, those ought to be had in

See list of Grievances, pa. 9 ¶ See middle columns. See Index, under Congress Continental. See Index, under Troops

Viz, Portrait see pa. 499— act for altering the Charter page 532— & for administering Justice, pa. 509— & Quebec act page 559. See Magna Charta page 790-1050 petition of right pa. 816— Bill of Rights, page 1053, Vol. 2

See above, & the bill for- feiting act pa. 549 — see Act pa. 559

(1) See Charter, pa. 1077 Vol. 2.

(2) Index Vol. 2. under Middlesex County.

See Index, under Hutchinson.

of the said unlawful Assembly, as they regard his Majesties high displeasure, and would avoid the pains and penalties of the Law and I do hereby charge and command all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, Collectors, and other officers, in their several departments, to be vigilant and faithful in the execution and discharge of their Duty, in their respective offices, agreable to the well known established Laws of the Land; and to the utmost of their power, by all lawful Ways and Means, to discountenance, discourage, and prevent a Compliance with such dangerous Resolves of the abovementioned, or any other unlawful Assembly whatever. Given at Boston the 10th Novem^r 1774.

☞ See the above burlesqued, pa. 612

† See Index under Congress Provincial ‖ See Grays advertisement, pa. 60

‡ See Page 595. 604.